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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Michael Becker

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Patrick J. O'Shea
O'Shea, Getz & Kosakowski, P.C.
1500 Main Street
Suite 912
Springfield, MA 01115

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, KHAI MINH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/005,208		BECKER ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Khai M. Nguyen		2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply.

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-8,12 and 16-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-8,12 and 16-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/18/06, 5/2/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5-8, 12, and 16-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 are objected to because of the following informalities: it is unclear what "MOST" is stand for in accordance with the claimed language, so replace " MOST" by Media Oriented System Transport (MOST). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Murakami (US-Pat-6414941) in view of Colson et al. (U.S.Pat-6708217)

Regarding claim 16, Murakami teaches motor vehicle MOST data communication network (fig.1), comprising:

a ring bus (fig.1, and 4, col.7, lines 1-6);

a plurality of multimedia units (fig,1, cellular phone, FAX, digital TV, DVD CD-ROM, DAT, MD) connected to the ring bus (fig.1, and 4, col.7, lines 24-38); and

Murakami fails to specifically disclose a wireless transceiver connected to said ring bus, wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to said ring bus. However, Colson teaches a wireless transceiver (fig.2, demultiplexer component 220) connected to said ring bus (fig.2, element 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220), wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus (fig.2, and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data (fig.3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14), and receives incoming data and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to said ring bus (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Regarding claim 17, Murakami and Colson further teaches the MOST data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a DVD player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 18, Murakami and Colson further teaches the MOST data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes an audio player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 19, Murakami and Colson further teaches the MOST data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a navigation system (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 20, Murakami teaches a method of communicating over a wireless communication channel between a motor vehicle MOST network having a transceiver and a device (fig.1), comprising:

Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof; and transmitting said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard, receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format, and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof. However, Colson teaches receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver (fig.2, element 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220) in a first data format compatible with the network (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14) and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14); and transmitting said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard (fig.2, elements 260b and 270b), receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line

14), and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Regarding claim 21, Murakami teaches a motor vehicle MOST data communication network that communicates over a wireless communication channel with a device (fig.1), comprising:

a ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 1-6);

a plurality of multimedia units (fig,1, cellular phone, FAX, digital TV, DVD CD-ROM, DAT, MD) connected to the ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38); and

Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data from said ring bus in a first data format compatible with the MOST network, and for transforming said outgoing data to a second data format compatible with a wireless communication channel and for transmitting a transformed output data signal indicative thereof over the wireless communication standard. However, Colson teaches receiving outgoing data from said ring bus in a first data format compatible with the MOST network (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14), and for transforming said outgoing data to a second data format compatible with a wireless communication channel (fig.2, elements 260b and 270b) and for transmitting a transformed output data signal indicative thereof over the wireless communication standard (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14). It would have

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been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

4. Claims 1, 5-8, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Murakami (US-Pat-6414941) in view of Colson et al. (U.S.Pat-6708217) further in view of Aizono et al. (U.S.Pat-6633809).

Regarding claims 1, and 12, Murakami teaches a motor vehicle MOST data communication network (fig.1), comprising:

a ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 1-6),

a plurality of multimedia units (fig.1, cellular phone, FAX, digital TV, DVD CD-ROM, DAT, MD) connected to the ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38); and

Murakami fails to specifically disclose a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus. However, Colson teaches a wireless transceiver (fig.2, elements 260b, 270b, demultiplexer component 220) connected to the ring bus (fig.2, element 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220), where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14), and receives incoming data

and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data. However, Aizono teaches the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data (see col.1, line 39 to col.2, line 4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Aizono to the teaching of Colson and Murakami to improved techniques for providing and sharing information.

Regarding claim 5, Murakami, Colson, and Aizono further teaches the MOST data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a DVD player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 6, Murakami, Colson, and Aizono further teaches the MOST data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes an audio player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 7, Murakami, Colson, and Aizono further teaches the MOST data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a navigation system (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 8, Murakami teaches a method of communicating over a communication channel between a motor vehicle MOST network having a transceiver and a device (fig.1), comprising:

Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof; transmitting the transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard; and receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format , and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof, the second data format is compatible. However, Colson teaches receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the network (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14) and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel (fig.2, elements 260b, 270b, demultiplexer component 220) and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14); transmitting the transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard (fig.2, elements 260b, 270b, demultiplexer component 220); and receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14), and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof, the second data format is compatible (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose the data format is compatible with Bluetooth. However, Aizono teaches the data format is compatible with Bluetooth (see col.1, line 39 to col.2, line 4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Aizono to the teaching of Colson and Murakami to improved techniques for providing and sharing information.

Conclusion


5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khai M. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571.272.7923. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571.272.7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Khai Nguyen
Au: 2617

7/3/2006


GEORGE ENG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER